

TAK

When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

101. *To TAKE up.* To have final recourse to. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
 Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

102. *To TAKE up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest.
 Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers, and imprison them; yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*
 I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakespeare.*
 You have *taken up*,
 Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
 The subjects of his substitute, and here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare.*

103. *To TAKE up.* To admit.
 The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

104. *To TAKE up.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand.
 One of his relations *took him up* roundly, for stooping too much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

105. *To TAKE up.* To begin where the former left off.
 The plot is purely fiction; for I *take it up* where the history has laid it down. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

106. *To TAKE up.* To lift.
 The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale,
 And nightly to the list'ning ear
 Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison's Spect.*

107. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 Take up these cloaths here quickly: *Shakespeare.*
 The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Roy.*

108. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*

109. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up*. *Hayward.*

110. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*

111. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guild-hall, sat in Grocer's-hall. *Clarendon.*

112. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South's Sermons.*

113. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

114. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

115. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 Princes were to *take up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*

116. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 The buildings about *took up* the whole space. *Arbutnot.*

117. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakespeare.*
 The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*

118. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliad, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden's Fables.*

119. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and Reformed churches, affixing them to mens particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*

120. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*

121. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 Assurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down. *South's Sermons.*

122. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 The French and we still change, but here's the curle, They change for better, and we change for worse. *Dryden.*

123. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 And we are taking their's to dance and sing. *Locke.*
 He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

124. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

125. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
 Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

126. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.
 If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court-virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

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111. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact a tax.
 This great balla was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

112. *To TAKE up.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.
 If I had no more wit than he, to *take a fault upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for it. *Shakespeare.*

113. *To TAKE up.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.
 He *took not on him* the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Shakespeare.*

114. *To TAKE up.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.
 For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

115. *To TAKE up.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.
 Would I could your suff'rings bear;
 Or once again could some new way invent,
 To *take upon* myself your punishment. *Dryden.*

116. *To TAKE up.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.
 She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake; *Dryden.*
 And on herself would my refusal take. *Dryden.*

117. *To TAKE up.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.
 These dangerous, unsafe lures I th' king! bestrew them,
 He must be told on't, and he shall; the office
 Becomes a woman best: I'll *take't upon* me. *Shakespeare.*

118. *To TAKE up.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.
 Look that you *take upon* you as you should. *Shakespeare.*
 This every translator *takes upon* himself to do. *Felton.*

119. *To TAKE up.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.
 To *TAKE*. v. n.
 1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

2. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the de-
 fluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*
 All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense
 of the event, some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To shun thy lawless lust the dying bride,
 Unwary, *took* along the river's side. *Dryden.*

4. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To please; to gain reception.
 An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with
 a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foul-
 ness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most
taking things are. *South's Sermons.*

5. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for
 the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon
 the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take*. *Dryden.*

6. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
 And hint he writ it, if the thing shou'd *take*. *Addison.*

7. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if
 it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison's Freeholder.*

8. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this
 stuff will not *take* nor please; and since by a little finattering
 in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his re-
 ligious, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler
 mind. *Bentley.*

9. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To have the intended or natural effect.
 In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *takes*,
 but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any ma-
 nifest effect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 90.*

10. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 The clouds, expos'd to Winter winds, will *bake*,
 For putrid earth will best in vineyards *bake*. *Dryden.*

11. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To catch; to fix.
 When flame *takes* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

12. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To TAKE after. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.
 Beasts, that converse
 With man, *take after* him, as hogs. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pa-
 tern. *Atterbury.*

13. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To TAKE in. To inclose.
 Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well
 for the *taking in*. *Martimer's Hist.*

14. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To TAKE in. To lessen; to contract: as, he took in his
 sails. *Shakespeare.*

15. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To TAKE in. To cheat; to gull: as, the cunning ones
 were *taken in*. A low vulgar phrase. *South's Sermons.*

16. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To TAKE in hand. To undertake. *South's Sermons.*
 'Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would pro-
 per that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

17. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To TAKE in with. To resort to.
 Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that
 by which they enter. *Bacon's Essays.*

18. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To TAKE notice. To observe. *South's Sermons.*
 12. To TAKE notice. To shew by any act that observation is
 made.
 Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobili-
 ty, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though
 at that time they *took little notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

19. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 To TAKE on. To be violently affected.
 Your husband is in his old tunes again; he so *takes on* yon-
 der with me husband, that any madne's I ever yet beheld
 seem'd but tame to this distemper. *Shakespeare.*

20. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
 In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly
 away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

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14. *To TAKE on.* To grieve; to pine.
 How will my mother, for a father's death,
 Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfy'd? *Shakespeare.*

15. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he
 will *take to* it of himself. *Locke.*

16. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 Miss Betsey won't *take to* her book.
 The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their
 books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half
 a year's rent. *Swift's Miscel.*

17. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 Fear took hold upon them there, and pain, as of a woman
 in travail. *Psal. xlviii. 6.*

18. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 They sent forth spies, which should feign themselves just
 men, that they might *take hold* of his words. *Luke xx. 20.*

19. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense
 than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing
 libels. *Dryden.*

20. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 The callow flocks with lizzard and with snake
 Are fed, and soon as e'er to wing they *take*,
 At fight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*

21. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it gene-
 rally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

22. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 To TAKE up. To stop.
 The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and
 yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it
 must needs *take up* short of what is really so. *Glanville.*

23. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the
 strangeness of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in
 speculation. *South.*

24. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of all re-
 ligious, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful.
Tillotson's Sermons.

25. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 To reform.
 This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made
 him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

26. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 To TAKE up with. To be contented with.
 The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he
 reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*

27. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and
 such a piety as *takes not up with* idle inclinations, but shows
 itself in solid instances of practice. *South.*

28. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the
 Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct ani-
 mals, as with this of the atheist, that they can all be derived
 from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

29. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, ex-
 cept he be cunning than the devil. It will be difficult to
 remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would
 never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

30. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our
 future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities.
Watts's Logic.

31. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 To lodge; to dwell.
 Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the
 woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*

32. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with*? *South.*
 His name and credit shall you undertake,
 And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd:
 In 1643, the parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly
 of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which
 many were unfit to judge. *Sanderson.*

33. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 I take not on me here as a physician:
 Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
 Troop in the throngs of military men:
 But rather
 To purge th' obstructions, which begins to stop
 Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

34. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 To TAKE with. To please.
 Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and
 seasonable memento's may be useful; and being discretely
 used, cannot but *take well with* him. *Bacon.*

35. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 TAKEN, the participle passiv. of take.
 Thou art taken in thy mischief, because thou art bloody. *2 Sam. xvi. 8.*

36. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 He who letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way. *2 Thess. ii. 7.*

37. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest
 with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a
 false confidence: a thing so easily *taken up*, and so hardly
 laid down. *South's Sermons.*

38. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 Scalliger, comparing the two great orators, says, that no-
 thing can be taken from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

39. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease
 than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are per-
 haps as much *taken up* with themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

40. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
 The object of desire once *taken away*,
 'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*
 TAKEN. n. f. [from take.] He that takes.
 He will hang upon him like a disease,

TAL

He is sooner caught than the pestilence,
 And the taker runs presently mad. *Shakespeare.*

The dear sale beyond the seas encreased the number of
takers, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another,
 and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour,
 decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far distance of this county from the court hath here-
 tofore afforded it a superfluity of *takers* and surveyors. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Berry coffee and the leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are
 great *takers*, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipio's are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*
 He to betray us did himself betray,
 At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
 While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*
 Rich culleys may their boasting spare;
 They purchase but sophisticated ware:
 'Tis prodigality that buys deceit, *Dryden.*
 Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat.

TAKING. n. f. [from take.] Seizure; distress.
 What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who
 was in the basket. *Shakespeare.*

She saw in what a *taking*,
 The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

TAL. n. f. [tale, from tellan, to tell, Saxon.]
 1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account
 of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, a *tale of a tub*.
 This story prepared their minds for the reception of any
tales relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.
 My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
 And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral *tale*,
 And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*

Life is a *tale*.
 Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
 Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Hermia, for aught I could read,
 Could ever hear by *tale* or history,
 The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakespeare.*

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Psal. xc. 9.*
 3. [Talan, to count, Saxon.] Number reckoned.
 Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who
 measure by *tale* and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,
 An autumn apple was by *tale* restor'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
 Both number twice a day the milky dams,
 And once the *takes* the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryden.*

The herald for the last proclaims
 A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
 To shun the fraud of musters false;
 The *tale* was just. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than
tale. *Collier on Cloaths.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account.
 In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every
 hoghead containeth. *Carew.*

Money b'ing the common scale
 Of things by measure, weight and *tale*;
 In all th' affairs of church and state,
 'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Then twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the
tales, are sworn to try the same according to their evidence. *Hale.*

5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.
 From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
 And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
 And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakespeare.*

Birds live in the air trees, and are aptest by their voice to
 tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the
 same. *Bacon.*

TALEB'ARING. n. f. [tale and bear.] The act of informing;
 officious or malignant intelligence.
 The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mis-
 tress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *tales*, to
 set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbutnot.*

TALEB'ARER. n. f. [tale and bear.] One who gives officious
 or malignant intelligence.
 The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all
 intruders; as buffoons, spies, *tales*, flatterers. *L'Estr.*

In great families, some one false, poultry *tales*, by
 carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the mind,
 and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TAL'ENT. n. f. [talentum, Lat.]
 A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the
 value differing according to the different ages and countries.

Five talents in his debt,
 His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakespeare.*
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 Two